COURSING IN GREAT BRITAIN.

sands of Pounds. CONTESTS THAT ARE ALWAYS HONEST

Pedigreed Dogs That Are Valued at Thou-

LONDON, November 18, HE enormous mount of money wagered on coursing events in England, Ireland and Australia every year is almost beyoud conception.

As a matter of fact, it is questionable whether as large an amount of money is not bet on the result of the Waterloo Cupcoursing match-as there is on the Derby.

To Americans this will seem unreasons ble; for, in America, coursing meets-after the fashion in which they are held bereare unknown. As the Derby is the blue ribbon race of the turi, so is the Waterloo Cup the blue ribbon of the leash. For months before the date fixed large bets are made at "long odds" on the result of the

The Waterloo Cup is run by 64 dogs. At The Waterloo Cup is run by 64 dogs. At the March meeting of the National Coursing Club the nominations are distributed.

Sixty-four members of the club are given the nominations—thus apparently prevent-the nominations—thus apparently prevent and promptly at 8 o'clock. ing any other dog owner from procuring an entry tor the grand prize of the season. But this plan was made imperative by reason of the countless entries that would be applied for were the nominations open. The 64 members of the club have not, every one of them, dogs of sufficient fleetness or cleverness to compete, and as a consequence they look around among the kennel owners of the British Isles for dogs which will be likely

SOME BIG BETTING.

As a consequence the 64 best greyhounds in the United Kingdom meet outside Liver-pool to decide the blue ribbon of the leash, and by no other plan could so perfect a selection of excellence be secured. Such men as W. W. Crosse and R. Glad-

stone usually run'their own dogs, and for many years have been more or less success-And for this reason many months b fore the meeting the betting is begun, and thousands of pounds "laid and taken" on the nominations (for no one declares his dog until the evening before the meeting) of prominent and best-known men.



The Trainer Taking His Morning Walk,

The prize for the winner of the Waterloo Cup is of itself only £500, but the fact of its being the great event for greybound pres-tige of the world gives it unusual interest. It is a well-known fact that invariably ever £1,000,000 is bet at long odds on the "long odds" chances of the Waterloo Cup. Then when the evening of the draw comes betting on the individual courses, as well as on the "long odds" (or chance of winning

I have seen £10,000 to £100 placed many times at long odds against the "long odds" chance of an individual dog, and it would be utterly impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the enormous amounts that change hands over this single event in the English coursing world.

AN HONEST SPORT.

Perhaps the certainty of honest sport a the "game of coursing" stimulates sporting men to risk. But certainly they bet much more freely and general-



ly on the events of the Waterloo Cup, the Plumpton Gold Cup, the Kempton Park Cup or any of the other great coursing meets that are held in England and Ireland than on the turf events, where often the value of the horse is determined rather by the honesty and integrity, as well as the skill of the jockey. The prices placed upon and paid for some of the famous greyhounds of recent years will also be a revelation to most Americans. Mr. Crosse, the owner of Cui Bono-one of the best sires of the past deeade—has often paid £2,000 for a good grey-

When Miss Glendyne divided the Waterloo Cup with her own brother, more than double that amount was offered for the pair, Mr. Thomas Walsh, of Kinsale, Ireland, was offered, in my presence, £1,000 for "Willful King" when only a puppy, and promptly refused it; and the pup died of distemper three weeks afterward.

As a matter of fact, coursing men who own good does will not part with them at any price. Enormous sums were offered for Master McGrath, Misterton, Masterman, assie and Spowflight, but no matter how great the offer, it is generally rejused. The largest amount ever offered for a single greyhound by private sale was £6,500 to Mr. Gladstone for a promising pup.

NO CHANCE FOR CROOKEDNESS. Once the dogs are slipped, only their speed, cleverness, endurance and instinct guide them to victory. A really good borse may possess all these qualities and lose the race by the "crookedness" of his rider. And hence it is that among the sporting men of the British Islands and Australia money is so freely placed on the nomina-tions for the different coursing events.

I think it is unfortunate that coursing, as exists here, has not been introduced in merica. The sport itself is sport indeed-aciting and fascinating; so much so that headed old men and young ladies are often seen at the open country meeting sesisting the "beaters" to drive "pussy" toward the slipper. And it is such a healthy exercise and sport. I have seen old ladies, whom one would expect to find in ermehairs by their firesides, climbing the open country fence and "beating" with the men as sprightly and well "as the best o'

The unfortunate thing about the introis the want of the proper game—the 'fleet, | Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave.

AN ENGLISH SPORT.

Some private coursing. But to establish such meetings as the Mourne Park and Limerick (Clorane) in Ireland, the border meeting in Seculand, or the Waterloo, Kempton and Plumpton in England, it would be absolutely necessary to import into the United States a sufficient number of Licher Precision bures in order to proper of Irish or English hares in order to propa-gate the species for coursing purposes. B. F. WALSH.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

THE Third Regiment has qualified 300 mer BATTERY B has qualified 19 marksmen dur

ing the past season. The same number was qualified last year. COLONEL JAMES B. STREATOR, of the Tenth Regiment, was circulating among his friends in this city during the week.

THE entertainments given by the Washington nfantry, during the past week, netted quite a one. Many of the houses need paint and look little sum for the company.

CAPTAIN W. M. AWL will conduct an election for Second Lieutenant in Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, next Tuesday evening.

THE members of Company H, Eighteenth the walls and shutters until the rain comes Regiment, have been ordered to turn in their and turns it ail into black ink. old uniforms, as Captain Simmons will shortly make an issue of new clothes. PENNSYLVANIA has organized a commission

to press its claims against the United States Government for \$5,000,000, for losses incurred during the invasion of Lee, which resulted in the battle of Gettysburg.

A MEETING of the officers of the Fourteenth Regiment was held last night at headquarters.

The principal topic of discussion was the probability of raising funds for the puapose of erecting an armory. Some definite steps will be taken shortly. CAPTAIN ZEIGLER, of the staff of the Ninth Regiment, holds the only commission as Regimental Paymaster in the State. Heretofore he was an honorary member of the staff, but for services rendered at Johnstown he was commissioned as paymaster.

THE State Fencibles' annual ball will be eiven at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, February 10, 1890, and promises to be one of the grandest of the kind. The Governors of four States have signified their intention already of being present, and it is expected that most of the prominent military men of the country will be there.

IN Regimental Order No. 87, Colonel Coryeli,

There is no excuse for so much smoke.

of the Twelfth Regiment, announces the fact that every member of his organization has qualified as a marksman or sharpshooter. This is certainly a most brilliant record for the Twelfth, and has only been equalled in this State by their neighbors of the Thirteenth Regiment. Of the total number of 488 marks-men 73 are sharpshooters.

Regiment. Of the total i men 73 are sharpshooters. ONE of the great hobbies of the late Gener Hartranft was that the National Guard, on all occasions of parade, should appear in heavy marching order. While it always attracted the attention of strangers to the Pennsylvania Guardsmen and gave a more solid appearance to the columns, it is a question whether the extra exertion and labor required was paid for by the slight improvement in the appearance of the men.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. CREDE, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Fifth Regiment, reports that he has qualified 341 men during the season just closed, of which number, 82 are sharpshooters. The improvement over last season is 114. The total improvement in the Second Brigade over 1888, will be much larger than first expected and Major Hazlett, the Brigade Inspector will probably be able to make the best showing in the State.

CAPTAIN E. M. MCCONES of Company C. Eighteenth Regiment, and Lieutenant Frank Gardner, of the same company, have tendered their resignations to Colonel Smith. Captain McCombs has been a member of Company C McCombs has been a member of Company C for almost 16 years, and was first elected cap-tain of the company in 1850. Under his charge it became the crack organization of Western Pennsylvania, and it has been repeatedly spoken of by the Adjutant General and division officials in terms of the highest praise. The cause of both officers resigning from the Guard is due to ill health, and Colonel Smith loses two of his best assistants in their leaving.

THE Secretary of War in his annual report and at the banquet the eard is read over the has recommended the battalion formation to go into effect in the infantry of the United States. It is safe to say that within one year the cup outright) of the now known nominations, often mounts up into hundreds of Guard of Pennsylvania will be instructed in Guard of Pennsylvania will be instructed in the same principle. Such being the case, one of the Pitisburg regiments is sure to be wiped out of existence and the best companies thrown into the surviving organization. The regiment that has the best home is the one that is going to live, so the hustle on the armory question in both local organizations will be a lively one. Among other things that Secretary Proctor recommends is that some scheme be adopted by which officers in the National Guard can be promoted into the regular service from time to promoted into the regular service from time to time to vacancies created for that purpose. This latter was a favorite idea of General Drum, the late Adjutant General of the army.

This popular Allegheny City resort offers for the ensuing week a greater and grander collection of curiosities and amusing features than ever. The very funny comedy Ginger Suaps," presented by a well selected company of comedians and comediannes, will occupy the theatorum while a novel and interesting collection of wonders have been secured for the cariosity department. The realistic reproduction in wax of the principals and suspects implicated in the celebrated Dr. Cronin murder mystery, which is attracting attention all over the world, is a feature alone worth everybody's attention. Captain Chittenden, the famous Government scout, with his exhibit of Indian relics, Crawford, the one man royal Italian orchestra, Major and Mrs. Littlefinger, midgets, Dr. De Lill, the magician, and a hundred other objects of an amnsing, instructive, interesting nature are to be seen. Each week new novelties of a pleasing nature are introduced. Ladies can visit this museum at any time without an escort. Children can come alone, as the best of order is always maintained in this popular

place of amusement. Next Friday afternoon every lady visitor will receive a handsome spun glass souve-Saturday every child gets a present. The New World's Museum, Allegheny, is now the recognized popular place of amuse-ment for old and young, where the best of order is always maintained, as positively rowdies, persons under the influence of liquor and disreputable characters are ex-cluded, thus assuring ladies and children roper treatment at all times. For week Dec. 9 Manager Scott announces Babel, the famous cowboy pianist.

New Building and Loan Association.

The first subscriptions to the new stock of the second series of the Eagle Building and Loan Association, of the Southside, will be Loan Association, of the Scuthside, will be received on Monday evening. December 2, at W. Daub's residence, corner Shiloh and Mt. Oliver streets. All persons desirous to avail themselves of an opportunity to join a Building and Loan Association which has Building and Loan Association which bas been highly prosperous, will now have the Eastern cities the great abundance of the from the ocean furnishes a large Monday evening. CHARLES POTH, Secretary.

THE last week of the large bankrupt uction sale of fine foreign and dom drygoods, carpets and rugs at 723 and 725 Liberty st., corner Eighth, commencing to-morrow, Monday, December 2. Parties having goods on deposit are requested to call at once and secure them.

And candelabras; over 500 patterns in china, cut glass, etc.; the prettiest decorations for REIZENSTEIN,

152, 154, 156 Federal st., Allegheny. TTSSU Something to Your Advantage

To know that the best china store in the city is situated at 516 Smithfield street, opposite the City Hail. If you want something new in the way of crockery that is the best place to go to. French, Kendrick & Co. is the

CASH paid for old gold and silver at

VERSUS

The Cost of Living in Philadelphia and Pittsburg Compared.

HOW TO MAKE THE CITY CLEANER. A Community's Apparel Affected by Ita

Surroundings. GAS CITY ARCHITECTURE DEFENDED

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. The appearance of Pittsburg to a stranger as he approaches along Liberty street or along the hillsides of the Panhandle or Baltimore and Ohio railroads is not an enticing as though the hand of rusty Time had left his corroding tint upon them. The paint brush, scrubbing brush, the broom, the ADJUTANT PEARSON CONRAD, of the First | tiler, the glazier, the scavenger, should not Regiment, has tendered his resignation. He was well known throughout the guard and his place will be hard to fill. black from the chimneys; dust from the making arrangements for its second annual ball. It promises to be a successful affair, as the boys are working hard.

The courteenth Regiment, is mills, from the chimneys; dust from the mills, from the factories, from the streets, in whirlwinds and clouds. Dust and smoke mix and search every

> Natural gas for two or three years was the pride and hope of the people, besides bringing great money benefits, as it promised to do away with the former black, dirty appearance of the city. Under its use the face of things was changing. Paint had commenced to response and the hithertonest menced to reappear, and the hitherto gloomy crags around the city had commenced to put on an emerald hue. Vegeta-tion was springing up in hitherto impossible places. The whole city had begun to put on its good clothes, and the people were joyful that smoke had disappeared, and that a sight could be had for miles from the hill tops. But those dreams of Elvsium too plainly are gradually vanishing. Smoke once more obscures the valleys and crowns the hilltops. Dust and smoke have again

Gas was a plaything, but now it is so valuable and in such demand that coal in some quarters comes cheaper, and many have returned to it. For two years Pittsburgers took pride in showing strangers the grand view from Mount Washington, which was totally unobscured by smoke; but now the

There is no excuse for so much smoke, even if bituminous coal is greatly in use. The fault lies with the carelessness of the managers and the firemen of the mills. A few years ago a mill near Birmingham, England, was complained of on account of its smoke darkening the whole vicinity. The owner went to see how the furnace was fed, and found that the fireman, as a usual thing, had filled the furnace as full as it would hold. Of course, a great amount of fuel was wasted, as the life was being baked, cooked out of the great mass of it, and the chimneys beliched out constantly great volumes of black smoke, while the firstern colored bit care and his price. the fireman enjoyed his ease and his pipe. The owner immediately changed things by causing the fireman to feed his fires slowly, not more than two or three shovelsful at a time, scattering it well, and the result was that there was no smoke to speak of, and a saving of one-third in fuel, with a fine, steady white heat in the furnace. That was with as dirt; coal as can be found. The same result can be had in Pittsburg by a careful supervision of the furnace and fuel department; by employing firemen of in-

telligence and energy, who won't shovel in a cart-load of coal to save trouble. OUTER SIGNS OF INTERIOR STATE. Pittsburg could thus be improved and be affected by the condition of things all around them. A smoky, dusty, murky at-mosphere, muddy streets and black rivulets rom every awning and spout cause people to become careless as to their appearance to keep on wearing out their old cloth and to present a generally rusty, shabby shiny, slouched-has condition not at all corresponding with their means and which eventually extends to the mind. It don't cost any more to be next and cleanly than it does to be the opposite—it takes a little ing the east and looking out upor more trouble, that is all. The man who grassy space planted with shrubs. leaves a spot on his clothing, has a spot on his mind, of laziness or of carelessness.

The bituminous coal has now gotten a firm toothold in Philadelphia and New York, as well as in many of the New England cities. Hard coal, or anthracite, is eing pushed out to a large extent by the softer sort. The hard coal is still used in house, store or grate heating, but the soft coal has largely taken its place as a steam coal. And of course wherever it goes it scatters its smoke far and wide, causing more discontent than it does in Pittsburg because of the cleanliness hitherto enjoyed from hard coal and wood fuel.

APPAREL IN EASTERN CITIES. Shakespeare says "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy;" but that should not mean extravagance, but merely dressing as well as one can with due respect to his means, People in the East have a decidedly different notion of dressing from their brothers West. They have much lighter colored and bolder garments, newer in style and cut, and yet perhaps less expensive than the same class of goods in the West. They look bright and unobtrusive in the clean cities and parks of the East, but when they go West they seem rather too gay to Western people. Their apparel don't take; and from the looks often cast at them they might wish they had stayed at home or had worn dingier clothes to suit the place.

In Philadelphia and New York clothing s somewhat cheaper than west of the Alleghenies. Clothing merchants in the West deny it, but I rather think it is true. The item of Guyot's suspenders, which can be bad in New York or Philadelphia for 35 cents, costs here 50 cents. That is one article on which a sure comparison can be made. The ratio as 35 is to 50 for socks, handkerchiefs, cravats, ties, shoes, umbrellas and clothing generally would not be out of the way. Woolen garments, be out of the way. Woolen garments, underclothes, are also cheaper East. It is true that wages are, on the other hand, from 10 to 30 per cent higher in Pittsburg, for instance, than in the East. The price of living in the West is generally much higher. Butter will average 10 cents a pound higher; cheese, 2 to 5 cents; grapes, 5 fish from the ocean turnishes a large item of economy in table expenses. Fish is both cheaper and more wholesome than meat, and is much used by all classes n the East. The fish markets are a pleasan sight to see. Elegant fish of all kinds, and in great quantities, on all sides. Great turtles from the West Indies. Diamondback terrapin from the Delaware Bay and from the far South. Splendid lobsters from the Bay of Fundy. Haddock and cod fish, blue fish and shad, turbot and mackerel all fresh from their mother waters, while upon every side are oysters of every flavor. Oysters and fish form the principal diet of many poor people, and of many who are not

CHEAP OYSTER LUNCHES.

A lunch at the counter of one dozen oysters fresh from the shell, with crackers, can be bad almost at every square of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for 15 cents. Oysters of prime quality are carted around by the hucksters at 25 cents per

quart.

Poultry is probably also cheaper in the East, although they have a very disagree—rheumatic remedy. Ive. At droggists. BLAIR'S PILLS-Great English gout beninatic remedy. Sure, prompt and el

and leaving the fowl otherwise entire; but that secures the giblets, which are usually missing in Western cities. This custom has for many years been objected to by house-keepers, but when, a few years ago, the matter was called up, all of the hotel men and restaurateurs backed up the dealers and claimed that poultry kept better when not cleaned, and was much tenderer, and the custom went on as before.

At almost every street corner in the East is a grocery store, which is also a butcher shop and oyster and fish stand. Milk and ice can be had at many of these stores, but

ice can be had at many of these stores, ice can be had at many of these stores, but there are also many stores for the special sale of mulk, butter and ice. There is an item of food largely used which is almost unknown, or ridiculed in Pittsburg, "scrapple," which is very rich, cheap and nourishing. It is used by all classes, and the special delights of "Hot Pepper Pot" can only be realized by those who have tasted that delicious stew of tripe, cysters, et cetera, which can be had at most restaurants, and is carried around at night in self-heating boilers, by old women whose shrill cries can boilers, by old women whose shrill cries can be heard for squares, and answered by people running with bowls to meet her from

people running with bowls to meet her from all directions.

The crv is also heard among the "Voices of the Night" of "Hot Sausages." And along somes a man with a boiler strapped to him, out of which he will fish two sausages and a roast potato, both steaming not. All night he parades and makes a good living among the hack stands and other night owls. Then in the summer nights can be heard more distinctly, as the windows are all open, the cry of the negro women of "Hot corn." They sit in doorways and sell an ear of corn and a paper of salt for 5 cents. "Hot corn." They sit in doorways and sell an ear of corn and a paper of salt fo. 5 cents. All of these people do well, for it is astonishing how many people in a large city have business or have no business on the streets late at night, or all night.

Cheap rents are an item which Philadelphia specially enjoys over any other city. The multitude of houses which are built every year insures cheap rent. Houses of 9 to 12 rooms can be had in good neighborhoods for from \$18 to \$30 per month, with the water rent paid by the owner, which would bring in Pittsburg from \$35 to \$50

would bring in Pittsburg from \$35 to \$50 per month, and probably more in cities farther west, and the water rent to pay besides. The owner, in nearly all cases, BUMBALO.

A DEFENSE OF THE GAS CITY.

A Philadelphia Lady Prefera the Pretty Residences of Pittsburg to the Durk, Narrow Houses of Her Native City-Our People Can Afford Good Homes. [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Philadelphia may be a wide-awake and bustling city, and the houses erected for the use of working men like the "sands of the sea," but why any one should compare Pittsburg cozy homes to those of the former city, and find themselves at a disadvantage in any other way except numbers, passes my understanding. Fortunately, the inhabitants of Pittsburg are bliged to resort to the suburbs for dwelling places on account of the narrow limits of the city proper, which must be devoted almost entirely to business purposes, but building facilities of every kind are within reach no matter how far they choose to go-good drainage, electric lights, natural gas and an ample supply of water. Cable cars transport them to the city's threshold in sufficiently short time to enable them to shop, visit, or enjoy any amusements that are provided. Fine mar-kets (unsurpassed, I should faney, by those of any other city of the Union) furnish them with good cheer at reasonable prices.

SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE. The writer of this article is a Philadelphian, and has only made her home in Pittsburg within the last year, and her short experience has taught her that houses within the means of a modest income can be archi-tecturally beautiful as well as comfortable and cozy. Who that could rent a neat cot-tage with its universally pretty surround-ings would care to look a second time at a Who that could rent a neat cotassisted out of her dirty appearance. If dirt is to reign as king few people will care to beautify their buildings or grounds or to build fine buildings like other cities are doing. The condition of the clothing even of most people met with on the streets is apt to be affected by the condition of this call. neighbor's brick wall scarcely six feet away. Are not open fireplaces and rooms warmed by natural gas superior in comfort to those containing the register which conveys heat from the cellar, and which is no more ornamental than the wooden or marble shelt supported by brackets, doing duty for mantel piece? I wonder if in one of those houses could be found a room equal in size and cheer'ulness to the pretty one in which I am now seated, with its large bow window facing the east and looking out upon a wide,

> PITTSBURG'S PRETTY SUBURBS. It is a house like dozens of others in Oak-land and Bellfield, or anywhere in fact in the East End; its rent is within the means of most of the prosperous mechanics and clerks of Pittsburg whose families do the household duties with the aid of one servant; yet such a dwelling anywhere in West Philadelphia would easily command a third more in price for rent. It is infinitely su-perior in plan to any ordinary house between Vine and Chestnut streets for it has come within my lot to explore that part of West Philadelphia to find quarters. It would be a good scheme doubtless to provide rows of Philadelphia houses for mechanics of small means, but out here, where prices paid for labor render it possible for most of the working people to live in better style than their brother mechanics in

way of building, and in time her lovely suburbs will be the admiration and envy o her more pretentious sister.

the East, let Pittsburg keep to her presen

F. H.

Caturrh Cured. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that leathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

To Chicago vin B. & O. The B. & O. R. R. Co. now operates a through car line between Pittsburg and Chicago via Wheeling. A Pullman vestibuled sleeping car leaves Pittsburg, daily, on the 7:30 P. M. express and goes into Chicago on the vestibuled limited, arriving

at Chicago next morning at 10:55. A dining car is attached to this train at Garrett Ind., and breakfast is served as the train approaches Chicago. This service is superior to that of any other train between the two cities upon which no extra fare is

For tickets and sleeping car space call at B. & O. ticket office, corner Fifth avenue barrel; and Wood street.

The Pen of a Ready Writer Would indeed be ours if we could give you even a faint idea of the many beautiful things now to be seen at French, Kendrick &

Co.'s China Store, on Smithfield street. Make an opportunity and come and see us. "To say you are welcome would be superfluous," as Shakespeare has it. Rich Cut Ginza.

Our stock now complete with every requisite for the table or butlet in all new and artistic effects. Our prices and depth of cuttings are the very lowest. REIZENSTEIN, 152, 154, 156 Federal st., Allegheny.

Don't Fall to Call This Week And see the large stock of diamonds, watches, silverware and fine jewelry at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth ave. Small payment accepted, and goods laid away until

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves! All qualities 50c to \$2 25, fur top and lined kid \$1 up, largest variety, at Rosen-

Bessie Bramble Says the Wrangle in the W. C. T. U. Convention

HAS ITS PARALLELS IN HISTORY.

Women Are Moved by the Same Passions as the Sterner Sex.

GRAND ORGANIZATION'S GOOD WORK

The record of the national convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, held at Chicago recently, showed that even the sisters who most pride themselves on possessing the Christian graces of meekness, humility and long suffering, are in very truth made of the same stuff as the men, and are as prone to wrangle and let their angry passions rise as the brethren under similar circumstances. Burke somewhere says, "there is a haughtiness and fierceness in human nature which will cause innumerable broils, place men in what situation you please." This being true, it is not wonderful that in a large convention of women from all parts of the country, their differing views should cause warm discussion and contention, just as they do in the public meetings of representative men. We assemble parliaments and councils and conventions to have the benefit of their collected wisdom; but we necessarily have at the same time the inconveniences of their collected passions, prejudices and private interests. By the help of these, artful men

overpower their wisdom and dupe its pos-sessors; and if we may judge by the acts, ar-rets and ediets the world over for regulating commerce, an assembly of great men are the commerce, an assembly of great men are the greatest fools upon earth. This was said by that wise philosopher, Benjamin Franklin, whose rich possessions of commen sense and good judgment were amply sustained by great knowledge and wide experience.

It is not to be expected that conventions held by women will any more flow on with calm screnity and sweet complacency than those of men, since passion, prejudice and private interest are just as likely to dominate women as they do men. Students of history can recall the stormy debates, the rancorous encounters, the battles of parties for power as fought in the Parliaments of England.
The eloquence and magnetic force of William Pitt, as in face of the strongest opposition he advocated retorm, will be remembered. The long fight for Catholic emanci pation, the struggle for the establishment of free trade, the abolition of slavery, and later

the contest on the Irish question in the House of Commons, all show THE POWER OF PREJUDICE. and party, and disclose the passions and tempers and minds of men as influenced by stubbornness for the right, self-interest, or

malignant party or religious bigotry. Nor does the record of the American Congress fail to give similar illustrations of factional fights, angry encounters, bitter battles behead of the Federalist party was accused of the basest of political crimes, when he, the beloved father of his country, was treated to the vilest and most malicious "mud-throwing" by the opposition to a degree that to the people of this day seems incon-ceivable, as he now stands forth in name and fame as one of the purest of patriots and noblest of men. In the days of Jefferson as President the fights belt parties. Clay and Adams were denounced as the "meanest panders of vice and pollution," while Jackson, on the other hand, was assailed and vilified by the opposition as to his marriage and his wife, whom he had assisted to procure a divorce from her first husband. In the House, in the course of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry Clay of being a "blackleg" and a "form Randolph refused to withd with the course of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry clay of being a "blackleg" and a "form Randolph refused to withd without the course of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry clay of being a "blackleg" and a "form Randolph refused to withd without the course of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry clay of being a "blackleg" and a "form Randolph refused to withd without the course of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry clay of being a "blackleg" and a "form Randolph refused to withd without the church has been quietly notified that women no more intend to "keep silence in the Churches" than do men in a Republic propose "to honor the King," as was set forth in a postolic times. With all the little bickerings and faultindings and shortcomings of its members the W. C. T. U, is a beneficent institution, not for prohibition so the manufacture of the churches and so the manufacture of the churches and so the insight into affairs, that the Churches" than do men in a Republic propose "to honor the King," as was set forth in a postolic times. With all the little bickerings and faultindings and shortcomings of its members the W. C. T. U, is a beneficent institution, not for prohibition so the course of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry clay of the course of the course of the course of the course of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry clay of the course of the cour of a debate, John Randolph accused Henry Clay of being a "blackleg" and a "forger." Randolph refused to withdraw the offensive epithets and a duel followed. A brutal personal assault was mude by General Sam Houston upon a member of the House in return for some remarks that he held to be obnoxious and insulting. The debates pre-ceding the war upon the subject of slavery give token of the fiercest passion and most savage encounters between North-ern and Southern members of Congress, hot headed Senator Benton and Senator Foote making themselves on one occasion espec

tack upon Charles Sumner by Preston Brooks can hardly be forgotten, as it was that event which fired the Northern heart and brought to a bead the great contest for the abolition of slavery.

ally conspicuous during the oncoming of "the irrepressible conflict." The brutal at-

NOT AS BAD AS MEN. With all of these famous precedents to be gleaned from the history of great men representing their fellows in the Congress of the United States, "the war upon Mor-ton," "the charges of falsification hurled at each other by the sisters in heated debate, and the bitterness and rancor manifes as reported, seem like a small milk-andwater matter, although even these reports are said to have been purposely exaggerated. But the animosity and bitterness, as talked of and admitted, grew pale, indeed, as com-pared with the vociferous violence and uproarious goings-on in some of the most dignified bodies of wise men, sage counsel-ors and prominent politicians.

As related, many of the factional fights in

the associations and organizations of men are plainly the result of the spirit that moves the small boy who, when not allowed to win the game and have everything his own way, picks up his marbles and goes home, so also Mrs. Ellen Foster and her adhome, so his Mrs. Eiten Foster and her acherents in the same childish pet are like the little girl, who, if she can't be "the mother," and boss things generally, announces she "won't play" and takes her dishes and departs in high dudgeon. Mrs. Foster could not avail by her influence and oratory to bring the "W. C. T. U. to her rections, so she proposes to break up the notions, so she proposes to break up the union and destroy its influence as far as possible—not so much it would appear be-cause she is non-partisan, but because she is non-partisan, but be-cause the main body is not par-tisan to her politics. Being employed by the Republican party to lecture in its be-half and to use her influence to secure the adherence of the W. C. T. U. to Republiadherence of the W. C. T. U. to Republi-can interests, she did her utmost to this end in the last campaign. Failing in this, she endeavored to prevent the union from indorsing the Prohibition party. In this too she failed, but her efforts were recognized by Harrison, who bestowed, it is said, a nice office upon her husband. But whether this assertion be true or not, it is still plain that Mr. Foster while optentially a Prohithat Mrs. Foster, while ostensibly a Prohibitionist, is still more a Republican. She seems not to see the inconsistency of warmly and strenuously advocating prohibition as a principle, while at the same time giving it the cold shoulder by refusing to affiliate with the party which has prohibition of the collection.

tion for a platform. THE THIRD PARTY, to be sure, has no show of National success, since the men who control legislation have not yet grown up to its advanced ideas, but the same might have been said in the primitive days of Christianity. If those who believed in it and professed its principles had taken side with the pagans on the ground that the party of the new religion had no chance to obtain control or advance its ends, there would have been a slim list to-day of

Christian martyrs. If, instead of the army of patriots standing shoulder to shoulder in of patriots standing shoulder to shoulder in defense of their country, and with one accord shouting the battle cry of freedom in the struggle of the Revelu-tion, they had asserted their belief in liberty and independence, but preferred rather to stand in with the Tories

preferred rather to stand in with the Tories and Conservatives than support it, they would occupy about the same position as Mrs. Foster and her supporters of like views. These believe in prohibition as a beneficent institution that will be promotive of vast good in the world, tha will go far to abolish evil and lessen crims, that will make thousands of homes happy and millions of men moral; that will prevent disease and save countless lives, and wat lacking the courage of their convictions. yet, lacking the courage of their convictions, they refuse to countenance the party that upholds the very principle for which they are contending. The Republican party of Pennsylvania gave the revolting sisters an awful slap in the face last June, but nevertheless they propose to remain loyal, and turn the other cheek to get another slap rather than not have their own way in the National W. C. T. U. This action, while it falls in with a literal interpretation of the sermon on the mount, is not in accordance with human nature, hence back of it all there is a very likely prejudice or private interest or what the beloved brethren call the "big head."

But the strangest thing is that these deserters from the main body of the W. C. T. serters from the main body of the W. C. T.
U. prefer to pursue their proposed reform
by prayer and influence rather than by the
ballot. They know that the desired legislalation can only be secured by vote, but the
Pennsylvania bolters, as we are told, do not
want suffrage. As appears, they would
much rather go down to Harrisburg and
coax, and plead, and bribe, and bamboogle
the members of the Legislature to vote for
their pet measures, than to go quietly to the
polls of the precinct and drop into a box a
little folded paper:

"A weapon that comes down as still

"A weapon that comes down as still As snow-flakes fall upon the sod; But executes a free man's will As lightning does the will of God."

ENTIRELY TOO COMMONPLACE. This to them is too plain, practical and prosaic. They prefer the former plan of gaining their desired end of legislation by the more sentimental and sensational style of flattery and woman's wiles. Palaver, parade and emotional gush are more relied upon in their practice of politics than the direct voice of the people, as pronounced

But there always must be conservative minorities. They are needed to pull back and restrain the impetuosity of advanced liberals, whose tendency is to get too far beyond the age. But what is strange about these Pennsylvania sisters is that while talking to the top of their capacity and besieging Heaven with prayers for acts of special Providence to achieve their ends, they yet refuse to avail themselves of the means that would lead most directly to their desired object. They are determined, as is said, to go all round the world to come in

said, to go all round the world to come in at the back door.

It is to be hoped, however, that "the bolters" will have ample time for reflection. A calm, unbiased consideration of the result of their efforts in this State to bring about prohibition will surely convince them of the folly of their methods and attempts to enforce it, when not sustained by public opinion. Notwithstanding the fact that the State of Pannaylvania through its represents. tween men and parties for supremacy and power. Who that reads the history of this country does not recall the virulence, savagery and unscrupulous malignity as shown by the politicians of the early days of the republic, when Washington as the the revolting sisters see it?

the revolting sisters see it?
The W. C. T. U. is a grand organization of good women. Its greatest and most im-portant work so far has been the education of its members. Through it thousands of women have been taught the benefits and power of organization. They have learned that they can fulfill all of the duties of housekeepers and mothers and yet have time for outside work in the line of reform. They the days of Jefferson as President the nights and animosities, and rancorous libels and have attained a comprehension of their powfery debates, as accounts have come down, far exceed any of the liftle excitements in the inferiors and subordinates of men as to far exceed any of the liftle excitements in the hostile camps of the Republicans and Democrats of to-day. Even General Jackson, the idol of the Democracy, was abused and vilified by the papers and men of his own party, who said "his election would be a curse to the country." "Bargain and bribery and corruption" were charged to the score of Henry Clay, and had a dire effect on his candidacy for the Presidency.

sions may be marked by some warmth and snap—or that some of the delegates "bolt" when they cannot carry out their designs, and men hold up their hands and say "just like women," it would be well for them to remember that just like men would be more true to precedents and these human patrices. true to precedents, and that human nature is human nature, whether conventions be composed of men or women.

The Limited Fast Mail. The Union Pacific Railway, the Overland route, has just put on a limited fast mail train to carry the United States mail be-tween Council Bluffs and San Francisco and tween Conneil Bluffs and San Francisco and Portland. This daily fast mail train will carry a limited number of passengers, and in addition to the United States mail cars and a baggage car, will be composed of a Pullman Palace sleeper and Pullman dining car for Portland, and a Pullman sleeping car for San Francisco, thus accommodating a limited number of passengers.

The aleepers and the diner will run through from Chicago, via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Only first-class tickets will be honored on this train.

This train with its connections, makes the

This train with its connections, makes the extraordinary time of 107 hours, New York to San Francisco, and 104 hours to Portland. As accommodations are limited, early application for same should be made to the Union Pacific agents in New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, or to E. L. Lomax, Gen. Pass. Agent, Omaha, Neb.

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tions for 300 guests, will open its door courists Dec. 1st, 1899. In its constru-ing that will contribute to the com-marons has been omitted; it is unsu-til its surpointment, and

Well-Known Pittsburger

Contemplates Suicide

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Mr. Charles Preston had for some years been a victim of kidney disease. The pain across his back and kidneys was so severe that several times he was compelled to give up his business. He had more or less pain all over his body, especially shooting down his limbs. He had a constant tired feeling, which was worse in the morning. There was a duil, oppressive feeling in his head and much pain over his eyes. His appetite at times was very poor. He felt very nervous and could not sleen. He had a dropping of mucus into his throat, which, in hawking and sputting it out, caused a burning feeling in his throat. His disease so affected his mind that he became very melancholy, and, as he said, he fraquently felt like killing himself. He began the atment with the physicians of the Polypathic Institute. 20 Penn avenue, on September 23, and now is well, his mind is cheerful, and nothing could induce him to commit suicide. He can be found at Nos. 5 and 7 Ross street.

He says: "I take great pleasure in amouncing to the people of Pittsburg that I have been cured of the above disease, and most cheerfully advise those who are suffering from chronic diseases to consult these doctors.

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